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Weekly World News Digest
with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPE

Russia Charges Doctors' Plot, Assails Jews. Arrest of 9 physicians on charges of plotting the deaths of Soviet political & military leaders was announced in Moscow Jan. 13. Tass news agency listed 2 groups of accused: Profs. M. S. Vovsi, B. B. Kogan, A. I. Feldman, A. M. Grinstein & I. G. Etinger, who were said to have been connected with the "International Jewish bourgeois-nationalist organization 'Joint'" [Amer. Joint Distribution Com.]; Profs. V. N. Vinogradov & M. B. Kogan and Dr. P. I. Yegorov, alleged "former agents of British intelligence." The 9th person accused: Dr. B. I. Mayorov (or Mairov).

All except Yegorov, Vinogradov & Mayorov were identified as Jews. The announcement said the doctors had confessed to ending the lives of Politburo members Col. Gen. Andrei A. Zhdanov [see Vol. VIII, p. 281G] & Col. Gen. Alexander S. Shcherbakov, head of the Army political administration, by issuing false diagnoses of their illnesses and prescribing detrimental medicines. The doctors were said to have plotted to "eliminate" other top Russian officials. Tass described "Joint" as an organ of U.S. Intelligence carrying on "wide espionage, terrorist & other subversive activity in a number of countries, including the Soviet Union." Vovsi was said to have confessed that he received a "Joint" directive "on the destruction of leading cadres of the U.S.S.R." through "the well-known Jewish bourgeois nationalist [Solomon] Mikhoels." Spokesmen for the AJDC & other U.S. Jewish organizations called the charges fantastic.

Tass indicated that more arrests would be made "in the very near future." The Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* criticized the failure of Soviet security agencies to "uncover in good time the wrecking terrorist organization." *Communist* magazine Jan. 14, drawing a parallel between the physicians' arrest and the Russian purge of the 1930s, said that Russia had rid itself of a 5th column by exposing and eliminating "the Trotskyites & Bukharinites" and was doing the same thing in the drive against the "Rajks, Kostovs, Slanskys," all "agents of American imperialism." [See Vol. XII, p. 390E; IX, 403N, 331P]

Harry Schwartz, N.Y. *Times* specialist on Russia, said Jan. 14 the arrests might foreshadow "the greatest Soviet public trial since . . . the mid-30s" and be "a deliberate Soviet effort to woo friends among anti-Semites & anti-Zionists in Germany & the Middle East." The U.S. State Dept. said Jan. 13 the arrests were signs of "an extraordinary & growing sense of internal insecurity."

6 Israeli political parties called Jan. 14 for a special Parliamentary debate on Russia's anti-Jewish charges. Demonstrators in Jerusalem threw a can of burning gasoline through the window of a Russian bookshop Jan. 15. Israeli Amb. Abba S. Eban said Jan. 14 he had been instructed to bring the anti-Semitism of recent Czech purge trials to the attention of the UN Gen. Assembly. [See p. 1K-L; Vol. XII, 423K, 66B; XI, 53J-K]

French Premier Backs Europe Unity. French Premier René Mayer told the Anglo-American Press Club in Paris Jan. 14 that unification of Europe would remain the "keystone" of French policy. He said the European Defense Community treaty & West German peace contract would be submitted to the French Natl. Assembly "without delay" but his Govt. would negotiate with other EDC countries for protocols to the treaty while it was under consideration by French Parliamentary committees. He asked that France's allies be patient while he worked out solutions to questions raised by patriotic Frenchmen. (West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said Jan. 12 he was for ratification of the EDC & peace contract immediately, then modification of both agreements. [See p. 1B-D]

Premier Mayer's Cabinet appointments Jan. 8:

Vice Premier & Min. of State—Henri Queuille (RS)*
Min. of State — Paul Coste-Floret (MRP), Edouard Bonnefous (UDSR)
Forgn. Affairs—Georges Bidault (MRP)
Justice—Léon Martinaud-Déplat (RS)*
Interior—Charles Brune (RS)*
Natl. Defense—René Pleven (UDSR)*
Finance — Maurice Bourges-Maunoury (RS)
Budget—Jean Moreau (IR)*
Econ. Affairs—Robert Buron (MRP)
Labor & Soc. Secu'ty—Paul Bacon (MRP)
Agri.—Camille Laurens (P)*
Natl. Eductn.—André Marie (RS)*
Industry—Jean-Marie Louvel (MRP)
Commerce—Paul Ribeyre (P)
Reconstruction & Town Planning—Pierre Courant (IR)
Public Wks., Transportn. & Tourism—André Morice (RS)*
Communictns.—Roger Duchet (IR)*
Public Heath—André Boutemy (IP)
Veterans Affairs — Henri Bergasse (ARS)
Associated States (Indo-China)—Jean Letourneau (MRP)*
France Overseas — Louis Jacquinot (IR)

*No change from previous Cabinet; (MRP) Popular Republican Movement; (RS) Radical Socialist; (IR) Independent Republican; (IP) Independent Peasant; (P) Peasant & Social Action; (UDSR) Social Dem. Resistance Union; (ARS) Republican & Social Action (dissident de Gaullists) [See p. 1B; Vol. XII, 90D-E]

Radical Socialist Party Pres. Edouard Herriot, 80, was re-elected speaker of the Natl. Assembly Jan. 14 with 223 votes to 143 for Jacques Fourcade, a conservative independent, and 56 for Marcel Cachin, Communist. [See Vol. XII, p. 364F] . . . Gen. Charles de Gaulle underwent an operation "to prevent a cataract" in one eye and must take a "prolonged rest," it was disclosed in Paris Jan. 9. [See Vol. XII, p. 319D]

Acheson Hails Atlantic-European Unity. Dean G. Acheson told reporters Jan. 14, at his final press conference as U.S. State Secretary, that the advance toward Western European & Atlantic unity during the past 5 years was "the real vital force in the mid-twentieth century." He called French & West German doubts about their contributions to the European army project merely a "check in forward progress, but not a retrogression." He predicted that as European strength grew, Britain & then North America would inevitably be drawn closer "into the closer & closer association of the Atlantic alliance." He warned, however, that if disunifying forces took control, they would cause a "centrifugal force" tending to break apart the alliance. (Acheson expressed his gratitude for Pres. Truman's "complete" loyalty during his stormy Cabinet career and urged "something beyond good will & a fair chance" for the incoming Administration.) [See p. 12H; Vol. XII, 411E]

Yugoslavia. Premier Marshal Tito was elected President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 568-1, by secret ballot in Parliament Jan. 14. He was the only nominee for the office created by Parliament's revision of the Constitution Jan. 13. The new plan of government called for (1) a bi-cameral Fed. Assembly, composed of a Fed. Council elected by popular secret vote and a Council of Producers representing economic groups, and (2) a Fed. Executive Council elected by Parliament to replace the old Cabinet. Parliament named a temporary 37-member Exec. Council Jan. 14 to function until after national elections of a

Week in Headlines

United States. *Pres. Truman submitted $78½ billion budget, predicted continued prosperity, made farewell broadcast.*

Pres.-elect Eisenhower ordered Dulles & Stassen to Europe to check on NATO problems.

Senate ousted independent Wayne Morse from major committees.

International. *Russia charged Jewish & other pro-U.S. doctors plotted deaths of high Soviet officials.*

Mayer denied France would hold back European unity.

Tito elected President of revamped Yugoslav Republic.

UN planes stepped up air campaign against North Korea.

Pope invested 24 new Roman Catholic cardinals.

new Assembly in May. Tito said in his inauguration speech Jan. 14 that the changes represented progress in "Socialist democracy" and that his regime no longer needed power to take "compulsory administrative & other revolutionary acts." [See Vol. XII, pp. 401J, 398F, 358F]

Tito & 7 Roman Catholic prelates agreed in a conference in Belgrade Jan. 8 to set up a joint Govt.-church commission to seek an agreement on relations between the church & state in Yugoslavia. However, the churchmen told Tito they could not enter into a pact without permission from the Vatican. Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac, recognized by the Vatican but not by the Tito regime as leader of Yugoslav Roman Catholics, said in Krasic Jan. 12 the church would "remain firm" against Govt. attempts to dictate to it and enter into no church-state agreement "without the approval of the Holy See." (Clerics who met with Tito at his request: Archbishop Josip Vicic of Belgrade, president of a recent Catholic Bishop's conference in Zagreb that criticized the Tito regime; Bishops Franjo Salis-Sewis & Josip Laht of Zagreb, Anton Vovk of Ljubljana, Marko Alaupovic & Viktor Buric of Sarajevo, Anton Aksamovic of Djakovo.) The Vatican made public Jan. 13 a note dated Nov. 1 from Yugoslavia accusing the church of interference in Yugoslav internal affairs and a Vatican reply on Dec. 15 charging that the Yugoslav Govt. sought to eradicate religion and control the church through puppet associations of priests. The Vatican's note was said to have been returned unopened after Yugoslavia broke diplomatic relations Dec. 17. [See pp. 15G, 2C-D]

Italian authorities disclosed Jan. 8 that a civil court in Milan had attached the Yugoslav Consulate building there as security for payment of a private financier's claim against the Yugoslav Govt. Camillo Castiglioni, who won the judgment through a civil suit, claimed he was due $600,000 in commissions for having negotiated a $40 million U.S. Export-Import Bank loan to Yugoslavia. . . . The Intl. Social Service reported Jan. 13 that the number of refugees in Western sectors of Trieste had decreased from 5,000 in late 1951 to 3,000 because of better relations between Yugoslavia & the West. Most remaining refugees were said to be White Russians. [See Vol. XII, p. 418N-P]

Germany. East German Communists said in a report published Jan. 14 that West Berlin anti-Communists had infiltrated the Karl Liebknecht Transformer Works in East Berlin, a key plant under the East German 5-yr. plan, and sabotaged worker morale & production. The East-zone Light Industries Ministry conceded Jan. 11 a shortage in textile production as well as in food & electric power. Dismissal of 6 Liberal Dem. leaders in Saxony from party posts for opposition to the East German Govt. program was announced Jan. 8. Russian guards reportedly blocked roads leading from East Berlin to the rest of the Soviet zone Jan. 10 in what the Communists described as a move to break up smuggling of goods from East to West Germany. The Communists announced Jan. 11 that they would require registration of all occupants of every house in East Berlin, including visitors remaining more than 72 hours (same system as in force in the rest of East Germany). [See p. 1K, L-M; Vol. XII, 418I-K] . . . 500 tons of Japanese sheet steel believed destined for East Germany was seized aboard a Norwegian freighter by West German police in Hamburg Jan. 14. [See Vol. XII, p. 418G] . . . Britain denied Jan. 13 a Russian charge that anti-Soviet propaganda leaflets had been dropped onto East German territory from a British plane. [See Vol. XII, p. 318N] . . . The Swiss office in East Berlin was closed without explanation Jan. 13 by order of East German authorities. [See Vol. XII, p. 407G] . . . Radio station RIAS in the American sector of Berlin increased its power from 100 to 300 kw. Jan. 15 to offset Russian jamming of its broadcasts to East Germany. [See Vol. XII, p. 359G] . . . West German authorities Jan. 9 arrested 22 Communist Free German Youth officials in Recklinghausen and closed a printing plant in Hamburg believed to be connected with the illegal Red newspaper *Freies Deutschland*. The rightist League of German Youth partisans was banned by Hesse state Jan. 9. [See Vol. XII, pp. 358J, 342J] . . . Field glasses equipped with distance-measuring devices were confiscated from West Berlin police Jan. 9 by Western Allied authorities on grounds that they violated Allied security regulations. They had been used by policemen guarding the West Berlin border against raids from the Soviet zone. [See p. 2B]

Austria. The U.S., Britain & France proposed in notes to Moscow Jan. 12 that the Big 4 Deputy Forgn. Ministers resume meetings in London on an Austrian peace treaty. (Meetings were broken off in Dec. 1950 after 258 sessions had failed to produce agreement.) The Western powers said the UN Gen. Assembly resolution of Dec. 20 urging completion of an Austrian treaty "imposes an additional & immediate obligation on each of the 4 powers." [See p. 2D; Vol. XII, 410L]

(The U.S. State Dept. said Jan. 8 the Soviet zone of Austria had suppressed distribution of copies of Wiener Kurier, American newspaper in Vienna, containing the text of Pres. Truman's State-of-the-Union message warning Stalin against war.) [See p. 2P]

KOREA

Air Blows at Red Supply Line. Allied air forces carried out 9 raids in 7 days Jan. 9-15 against 7 bridges and other highway & railroad targets near Sinanju, the major point of entry in northwest Korea for Communist war supplies from Manchuria. Biggest raids in the series: a 300-plane attack Jan. 10 and a follow-up by 440 planes Jan. 13. The USAF also reported 8 Red MIG-15 jet fighters destroyed & 11 damaged Jan. 14 for the biggest one-day kill in aerial combat since Sept. 4 when 13 MIGs were reported shot down. (A U.S. 5th AF report Jan. 10: air-to-air combat Jan. 3-9 cost the Reds 2 MIGs downed, 9 damaged; 3 Allied planes were lost same week to enemy anti-aircraft fire, none in dogfights.) [See p. 2F, H]

Red Ground Attacks Stopped. The U.S. 8th Army said the Communists failed to gain ground Jan. 11-12 in attacks on the Punchbowl valley (eastern front), Capitol Hill (central front) and other UN positions near Chorwon (central). The South Korean 12th Div., new to combat, was said Jan. 12 to have stopped a Chinese Red assault on the Punchbowl. (Allied reports Jan. 13 said western front positions had been taken over since November by 2 fresh Chinese Red armies [35,000-40,000 men each]: the 47th, of which Pres. Mao Tse-tung was honorary commander, and another replacing the 38th Army which lost heavily in fighting at White Horse Mtn. last fall.) [See p. 2E, J]

Bombing Error. The USAF said Jan. 11 that 14 American soldiers were killed & 9 injured behind the western front Jan. 8 when they were bombed & strafed accidentally by planes believed to be U.S. Marine Panther jets. [See Vol. XII, p. 325D]

U.S. casualties in Korea reached a total of 128,721 (22,683 dead) Jan. 9, the Defense Dept. reported Jan. 14. [See p. 2H] . . . **Relief & reconstruction** aid to South Korea since the war began totaled $599,365,660 through Nov. 30, UN Hq. in Tokio said Jan. 11. The U.S. furnished $574,298,127, other countries & non-governmental agencies $25,067,533. [See Vol. XII, p. 317L] . . . **Reinforcements** for UN forces landed in South Korea Jan. 8: 1,000 Dutch, Greek, Thai & Belgian troops. [See Vol. XII, p. 319K-L] . . . **North Korean refugees** reaching UN lines on the eastern front said Jan. 9 that there were severe shortages of civilian food, clothing & medical services in North Korea but little chance for revolt against Red rule because of the Communists' strong police system. [See p. 2K; Vol. XII, p. 410E] . . . **Alleged fatal beating** of Rev. Wha Il Pang, 36, a Presbyterian minister, by a U.S. Army lieutenant & 3 American soldiers was protested to Gen. Mark W. Clark Jan. 14 by the Natl. Christian Council in Pusan. It asked that he "tighten up the discipline of some UN soldiers" to protect "rights of Korean civilians." . . . **Maj. James Jabara**, first jet fighter pilot to attain the rating of ace (at least 5 kills) rejoined the USAF 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing in Korea Jan. 13. He returned voluntarily from the U.S. because he had completed only 63 missions, instead of the standard quota of 100, during his first Korean tour. [See Vol. XII, p. 414F]

UNITED NATIONS

Budgets. 1953 budgets for UN specialized agencies announced Jan. 5: Food & Agri. Org. $5,200,000, Intl. Civil Aviation Org. $2,817,167, Intl. Labor Org. $6,223,368, Universal Postal Union $390,300, World Health Org. $7,632,541, World Meteorological Org. $359,881 and Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. (for 1953-54) $17,056,964. (Member Govts. finance the agencies, all autonomous groups cooperating with the UN under special agreements.) [See Vol. XII, p. 378M-N; XI, 220M, 164F-G]

Intl. Children's Emergency Fund estimated Jan. 8: It aided more than 16 million children in 72 countries & territories in 1952, received nearly $10 million in voluntary contributions from governments & individuals of 28 nations. 4 million children were vaccinated against tuberculosis, 3,350,000 examined for yaws &

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syphilis, 6,000 protected from malaria. Milk pasteurization plants were planned in 9 nations to benefit 2 million children, 1,000 maternal & child health centers were equipped, 1,200 nurses, midwives & health visitors enrolled in UNICEF-equipped training schools & centers in 22 countries. (UNICEF was chosen Jan. 9 to receive the 1952 Philip Murray Award of the CIO's Community Service Com. for "notable achievements in overseas relief & rehabilitation.") [See Vol. XI, p. 363C]

UN Permanent Central Opium Board in Geneva reported Jan. 12: 17 new synthetic narcotics were put into production the past 5 years, doubling the number of narcotic drug types; about 500 tons of opium—nearly half the world's yearly consumption—was offered for sale & presumably sold to illegal traders by Red China in 1951; world manufacture of morphine totaled a record 72 tons in 1951, compared with 65 tons in 1950; the U.S. accounted for 5,487 lb. out of 7,773 lb. of illegal marijuana seized throughout the world in 1951; manufacture of heroin was forbidden by Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa. The board said production & use of heroin had no medical justification in view of recent developments in synthetic durgs. [See Vol. XII, pp. 159E, 24D]

Indonesia signed the 2d protocol of rectifications & modifications to tariff schedules of the Gen. Agreement on Tariffs & Trade Jan. 9. (Belgium, Britain, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden & the U.S. previously signed.) Nicaragua's withdrawal from the nations adhering to the Tariffs & Trade Agreement was announced Jan. 13. [See Vol. XII, p. 299C]

Polish delegate Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy Jan. 6 left a N.Y. hospital where he had received treatment for a skull fracture. [See Vol. XII, p. 411A-B] . . . **Chester W. Hepler** of Irwin, Pa. was named Intl. Labor Org. chief of operations Jan. 12. [See Vol. XII, 360D] . . . **UN Postal Admin.** said Jan. 12 it collected $895,520 (more than $500,000 net) from the sale of UN stamps, post cards & air letters in the 14 months since the first issue of postage stamps. [See Vol. XI, p. 107M]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

The Budget

Requests $78½ Billion. Pres. Truman asked Congress in a budget submitted Jan. 9 to give the Govt. $78.587 billion to spend during the 12 months beginning July 1, 1953 (the fiscal year 1954). Since he estimated fiscal 1954 receipts at $68.665 billion, this would result in a $9.922 billion deficit and raise the national debt to $273.8 billion.

Mr. Truman estimated fiscal 1953 expenditures at $74.593 billion, receipts at $68.697 billion, the deficit at $5.896 billion and the June 30, 1953 public debt at $263.9 billion.

Fiscal 1954 expenditures proposed by the President would be largely financed by appropriations already authorized by Congress. Some $81 billion of such unspent but obligated funds were expected to be on hand June 30, when fiscal 1953 ends. Additional financing was to come from $72.883 billion in new authorizations the President requested for fiscal 1954 & ensuing fiscal years. This compared with authorizations totaling $80.762 billion which Mr. Truman requested for fiscal 1953. The President anticipated that an unspent $75 billion balance would remain on June 30, 1954.

Most of 1954's proposed spending—about 73%—was again scheduled to go for defense & foreign programs. Mr. Truman asked for $46.296 billion in fiscal 1954 for military services, compared with $44.38 billion in fiscal 1953. He requested $7.861 billion for international security & foreign relations in 1954, against $6.035 billion in 1953, and listed $2.7 billion for atomic energy programs, compared with $2 billion for the current year. He cut stockpiling of strategic & critical materials, however, from $1.1 billion in 1953 to about $900 million in fiscal 1954.

The budget was Pres. Truman's 8th & last and was subject to extensive revisions which it was expected incoming Pres. Eisenhower would make. Mr. Truman said he kept the President-elect posted on the budget during its preparation but that "neither my successor . . . nor any of his staff has participated in the decisions" represented in the budget and therefore had "no responsibility for the amounts" proposed. [See p. 4E-F; Vol. XII, 360H, 262K-L, 24E-25D]

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET

(In millions; periods are fiscal years ending June 30, 1952, 1953 & 1954)

	1952 (actual)	1953 (existing and proposed)	1953 (enacted, proposed & to be proposed)	1954 (existing & proposed)	1954 (enacted, proposed & to be proposed)
RECEIPTS—					
Direct indiv. taxes	$30,713	$34,446	$34,446	$34,334	$34,334
Direct corp. taxes	$21,467	$23,700	$23,700	$23,300	$23,300
Excises	$8,893	$9,795	$9,795	$9,869	$9,869
Employment taxes	$4,573	$4,932	$4,932	$5,249	$5,249
Customs	$550	$590	$590	$590	$590
Miscellaneous	$1,803	$1,745	$1,745	$2,180	$2,180
Total	$67,999	$75,208	$75,208	$75,522	$75,522
Deduct:					
Appropriations to Fed. old-age & survivors' insurance fund	$3,569	$4,000	$4,000	$4,298	$4,298
Refunds (excl. int.)	$2,302	$2,511	$2,511	$2,559	$2,559
Total budget receipts	**$62,128**	**$68,697**	**$68,697**	**$68,665**	**$68,665**
EXPENDITURES—					
Military services	$39,727	$43,680	$44,380	$46,196	$46,296
Veterans	$4,863	$4,048	$4,546	$4,562	$4,564
Intl. security & forgn. relations	$5,268	$6,020	$6,035	$5,859	$7,861
Soc. security, welfare & health	$2,491	$2,253	$2,594	$2,579	$2,579
Housing & community devpt.	$735	$756	$757	$448	$509
Educatn. & gen. research	$171	$272	$272	$264	$288
Agriculture & agri. resources	$1,405	$1,943	$1,943	$1,827	$1,827
Natural resources	$2,948	$3,369	$3,370	$4,095	$4,097
Transportation & communication	$1,923	$1,857	$2,056	$2,006	$2,016
Finance, commerce & industry	$241	$454	$458	$25	$275
Labor	$243	$245	$252	$268	$268
Gen. govt.	$1,411	$1,383	$1,385	$1,544	$1,547
Interest	$5,934	$6,520	$6,520	$6,420	$6,420
Reserve for contingencies	.....	.....	$25	.....	$40
Adjustment to daily Treas. statement basis	—855	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total budget expenditures	**$66,145**	**$72,800**	**$74,593**	**$76,093**	**$78,587**
Deficit	**$4,017**	.....	**$5,896**	.....	**$9,922**

THE PUBLIC DEBT

	1952 actual	1953 est.	1954 est.
Debt at beginning of yr.	$255,222	$259,105	$263,900
Addition due to deficit	$4,017	$5,896	$9,922
Reductions of debt	$134	$1,101	$22
Debt at end of yr.	$259,105	$263,900	$273,800

Military Requests. The $46.296 billion Pres. Truman budgeted for military services during fiscal 1954 included $17.512 billion for the Air Force, $15.196 billion for the Army, $11.986 billion for the Navy & Marines and $1.411 billion for defense supporting activities. "If we maintain the force level I am recommending," Mr. Truman predicted, military expenditures "should begin to decline in the fiscal year 1955 and should continue to decline until they reach the level required to keep our armed forces in a state of readiness." He estimated roughly that "that level may be in the neighborhood of 35 to 40 billion dollars annually."

The budget anticipated expanding the AF toward its maximum authorized strength of 143 wings. It proposed increasing the current 100 wings to 106 by July 1, 1953 and to 133 by July 1, 1954. It provided $8.3 billion for some 5,500 new planes in addition to 38,300 ordered since the Korean fighting started. Total planes currently in use & on order by the 3 services (some aircraft on order were to replace those in use):

	In Use	Ordered		In Use	Ordered
Air Force	21,000	23,000	Army	3,000	4,000
Navy & Marines	13,500	11,300	**Total**	37,500	38,300

The budget contained $215 million for a 3d *Forrestal*-class supercarrier [see Vol. XII, p. 414A-B] as part of a $1 billion request for building & modernizing warships. It provided for continuation of the Navy's 16 carrier groups and naval strength of 408 combat ships & 720 other vessels.

An additional division was to be added to the Army's 20 divisions & 18 regimental combat teams, but no increase was to be made in the 3 Marine divisions & 3 Marine air wings. Military manpower anticipated by the budget for June 30, 1954:

Army	1,538,000*	Navy	800,000		
Air Force	1,061,000†	Marines	248,612‡	**Total**	3,647,612§

Requests included $3.1 billion for ammunition & guided missiles, $2.7 billion for construction, $1.6 billion for research & development, $800 million for the reserves, $150 million for civil defense, $100 million for industrial mobilization.

*From 1,544,000 June 30, 1953 †From 973,474 July 1, 1952 ‡From 231,956 July 1, 1952 and 246,354 June 30, 1953 §From 3,617,053 July 1, 1952

Foreign Programs. Pres. Truman requested $7.6 billion in new authority for military & economic foreign aid in addition to $89 million already allotted for that purpose during fiscal 1954 under current programs. He asked for $135 million for overseas information & educational activities, including construction of radio facilities, and $187 million for other foreign programs including participation in international organization. He reported that as of Nov. 1, 1952 the U.S. had shipped its allies more than $3 billion worth of weapons & military equipment, including 17,230 tanks & combat vehicles, 92,700 military transport vehicles, 1,403,213 small arms & machineguns, 19,843 artillery pieces for ground forces, 432 naval vessels & 2,673 aircraft. Deliveries were rising and were expected to rise further in fiscal 1954, he said.

Other Proposals. Pres. Truman warned in his budget message against allowing the excess-profits tax and many taxes approved in 1950-51 to expire during 1953-54, as they were scheduled to do. He said it would result in a revenue loss of about $2 billion in fiscal 1954 and an eventual annual loss of about 4 times as much. He urged continued efforts for "a balanced budget and a pay-as-we-go policy" in rearmament. He recommended appropriation of $107,700,000 for construction of 4 passenger-cargo ships for commercial operation on essential trade routes and appropriation of $10,800,000 for a prototype high-speed tanker incorporating design features important for defense operations. He said the Maritime Admin. was building 35 high-speed cargo ships needed for defense transportation. He again urged Congress to approve U.S. participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

Reaction. Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (O.) predicted that the $78.587 billion Truman budget could be cut to the $70 billion he & Pres.-elect Eisenhower had agreed on during the 1952 election campaign [see Vol. XII, p. 295N-P]. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) called the Truman budget a "phantom budget," a "spendthrift budget, calculated on policies & programs which no longer prevail." He predicted that the Eisenhower Admin. would submit "a balanced budget" "at the proper time" [see Vol. XII, p. 371M-N]. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) charged that the "ill-considered" Truman budget was a "disservice to the country" [see Vol. XII, pp. 361K, 289E]. Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) said: "The principal duty of this Congress & of the new Administration is to see to it that the budget is cut." [See Vol. XII, p. 297B]

Economic Report

U.S. Economy Strong. Pres. Truman told Congress Jan. 14, in the 7th & last of his annual Economic Reports, that "despite the wastage of depression & the heavy but necessary expenditures for war & national security, the Nation is far stronger economically than it was a quarter of a century ago." Mr. Truman & his Council of Economic Advisers foresaw continued prosperity during 1953 and the following 9 years despite some danger of recession between 1954 & 1956. They predicted that U.S. production of goods & services, which increased from $172 billion* in 1929 to $345 billion* in 1952, would mount to $475-500 billion* by 1962 if the Eisenhower Admin. averted deflationary tendencies which might show up in 2 or 3 years. The President credited wise policies rather than war spending for his Administration's economic record.

24 Years of Progress. Mr. Truman reported with pride the great increase in earnings & improvement in living standards that took place in the 1929-52 period. Average annual after-tax incomes went up from a little more than $1,000* per capita to about $1,500*, the number of autos in use from 23 million to 44 million, the number of homes with refrigerators from 10% to 80%, the number with radios from 40% to 96% ("and 40% now have television sets"), the number of electrified farms from 10% to nearly 90%, home ownership from 48% (in 1930) to 55% (1950). Since 1929, Mr. Truman said, total expenditures on education have doubled† and per capita spending for health & medical services has "nearly doubled†."

Danger of Deflation. 2 of the 3 numbers of the Council of Economic Advisers—Chrmn. Leon H. Keyserling & Robert C. Turner—thought there was danger of a recession in the 1954-56 period and proposed that the Govt. act to avert it. John D. Clark, the 3d member, dissented. He foresaw "many fluctuations" but no changes "threatening enough" to require Govt. action. Keyserling & Turner urged that the proposed 11% individual income tax cut [see p. 14D] and the scheduled elimination of the excess profits tax be postponed until such action would be needed as anti-deflationary measures. They recommended retention of price-wage-materials controls. They opposed wage cuts as carrying the threat of "dangerous [deflationary] chain reaction" but also opposed pay raises in excess of productivity gains. [See p. 3G-H; Vol. XII, 16D-J]

*In 1952 prices †Adjusted for price changes

Other Presidential Action

Farewell Address. Harry S. Truman said "good bye" & "God bless you all" to the American people Jan. 15 in his last broadcast as President, a radio-TV talk from his White House desk. "As Mrs. Truman & I leave the White House, we have no regrets," he said. "I hope & believe we have contributed to the welfare of the nation & to the peace of the world." He said that when Franklin D. Roosevelt died "I felt there must be a million men better qualified than I" to be President, "but the work was mine to do" and he gave it "everything that was in me." He thanked the nation for giving him its support and urged the same backing for the new President. "He will have mine," he said.

Mr. Truman reviewed with pride "the big things" done during his Presidential career. History will record "that my term of office saw the beginning of the Cold War," he said. But "it will also say that in those 8 years we have set the course that can win it." "We have averted World War III up to now, and we may already have succeeded in establishing conditions which can keep that war from happening as far ahead as man can see," he declared. He noted that it was under his Administration that the U.S. "avoided" the "mistakes" of the post-World War I period when "we helped to kill the League of Nations" and did nothing about Japanese, Fascist & Nazi aggression. Mr. Truman recalled that, starting in 1945-46, when the U.S. took the "risk" of a firm stand in Iran that resulted in the reluctant withdrawal of Soviet troops, America had made it increasingly clear to the Communists that they had no easy, unopposed victories before them. He cited other actions with respect to Greece & Turkey, the Berlin airlift, Marshall plan, Atlantic & Inter-American pacts. He again called Korea "the most important [decision] in my time as President" because it halted the course of Communist aggression and welded the free nations together in a determination to defend themselves.

Mr. Truman saw no quick easy end to the Cold War, but he predicted that "in the long run, the strength of our free society, and our ideals, will prevail over a system that has respect for neither God nor man." "The Communist world has great resources" and "looks strong," he said, but it has a "fatal flaw": "Theirs is a godless system, a system of slavery; there is no freedom in it, no consent. The Iron Curtain, the secret police, the constant purges . . . are symptoms of a great basic weakness—the rulers' fear of their own people." [See p. 9B-E]

The departing President rejected on both moral & practical grounds the thought of ending the Cold War impasse by dropping atomic bombs on Russia. "We are not made that way," he said. "We are a moral people. Peace is our goal, with justice & freedom. . . . Starting a war is no way to make peace." But "if anyone . . . still thinks that, just this once, bad means can bring good ends," the U.S. was "not the only nation" with atomic bombs, Mr. Truman warned. "A 3d World War might dig the grave not only of our Communist opponents but also of our own society, our world as well as theirs. Starting atomic war is unthinkable for rational men." [See pp. 2P-3G]

On the domestic side, Mr. Truman said, "we in America have learned how to attain real prosperity for our people. We have 62,500,000 people at work. Business men, farmers, laborers, white collar people, all have better incomes & more of the good things of life than ever before in the history of the world." He observed that the U.S. had witnessed no "failure of an insured bank in nearly 9 years" and "the income of our people has been fairly distributed." He also said "a tremendous awakening of the American conscience on the great issues of civil rights" had occurred during his years in office. [See E-F this page]

PRESIDENT'S JOB. Mr. Truman's report in his farewell broadcast Jan. 15 on the physical demands of the Presidency: He had worked "usually 17 hours a day," signed his name "on the average 600 times a day," talked to "hundreds of people every month," shaken hands with "thousands every year," traveled "135,000 miles by air, 77,000 by rail and 17,000 by ship" while visiting Europe, Mexico, Canada, Brazil, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Wake Island, Hawaii and "almost every state in the Union." But "the greatest part of the President's job is to make decisions . . . He can't pass the buck to anybody." Mr. Truman asked that Americans realize "how hard a job" Eisenhower faced in conducting "the business of the largest going concern in the world."

Scores MacArthur on Desertions. Bell Syndicate columnist Doris Fleeson reported Jan. 9, after a "farewell interview" granted by Pres. Truman [see Vol. XII, p. 417D], that the President blamed "political attacks" on his Korean war policies for the 49,000 military desertions since the fighting started. "He points an accusing finger at the *Chicago Tribune*, the Scripps-Howard & the Hearst newspapers, together with their hero, Gen. [Douglas] MacArthur, whom he calls 'insubordinate,' " she said. Deserters "are principally from areas reached by the influence of this group" and "parrot its slogans," she said Mr. Truman charged. MacArthur retorted Jan. 10, through his aide, Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, that desertions "can more realistically be ascribed to a lack of faith in Pres. Truman's policies of appeasement which forbade victory to our forces . . . when such victory was easily within their grasp 20 months ago, and to the growing fear that such policies will inevitably plunge us into another world war." *Chicago Tribune* editor-publisher Robert R. McCormick said Mr. Truman was "an infernal liar as well as a fellow traveler in trying to destroy the republic." [See Vol. XII, p. 417C]

(The Army reported Jan. 6 that 46,000 soldiers had deserted since the fighting started but that all but 11,000 had been arrested or had returned voluntarily. The Marines listed 1,377 desertions, the Navy 1,242 and the Air Force 851. The Army desertion rate was 2 per 1,000, compared with a 4.5 rate during the war year July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945. World War II Army desertion total: 400,000.) [See Vol. XII, p. 412K]

Asks Alien Law Changes. Pres. Truman transmitted to Congress Jan. 13 the report of his Comm. on Immigration & Naturalization assailing the McCarran-Walter Immigration & Nationality Act. He urged Congress to amend the law. Rep. Francis Walter (D., Pa.), co-author of the law, denounced the criticisms Jan. 13. He said "professional Jews" were "shedding crocodile tears" over it and charged that "a finer crew of throat-slitters couldn't be found" than the French *Liberté* crewmen denied U.S. shore leave under the law. [See p. 3L-M]

Backs State-Run Health Plan. Pres. Truman tacitly conceded defeat Jan. 9 in his campaign for compulsory national health insurance. He submitted to Congress the first volume of the report of his Comm. on Health Needs of the Nation and urged adoption of its proposal for voluntary state-run health insurance aided by the Fed. Govt. [See Vol. XII, p. 412D-F]

Asks More Funds. Pres. Truman asked Congress Jan. 13 for $2,334,667,500 in supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year. About half of it was to cover new expenses voted by Congress last year. His message included a recommendation for repeal of Sen. Pat McCarran's (D., Nev.) rider to the Justice Dept. appropriation which made the Fed. Govt. subject to state water laws and automatically made the Fed. Govt. a party to all water-rights suits relating to land titles on rivers on which the Fed. Govt. owned land. The appropriation request was anticipated in the budget message and therefore did not affect its totals. [See p. 11E-F; Vol. XII, 223E]

Resignations (effective Jan. 19-20). Jan. 9—Defense Secy. Robt. A. Lovett [see Vol. XII, pp. 414A-B, 372E-F]; Dept. Defense Secy. Wm. C. Foster [see Vol. XII, p. 357K]; Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. [see Vol. XII, p. 413M]; Navy Secy. Dan A. Kimball [see Vol. XII, p. 318P]; Air Secy. Thomas K. Finletter. [See Vol. XII, p. 363P] . . . Jan. 10—Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, Amb. to Denmark. [See Vol. XII, p. 233F] . . . Jan. 12—Jack Gorrie, chrmn. of Natl. Security Resources Board. [See Vol. XI, p. 347G] . . . Jan. 13—Commerce Secy. Chas. Sawyer [see Vol. XII, p. 401M]; State Undersecy. David K. E. Bruce [see Vol. XII, p. 343H-J]; Asst. Defense Secy. Anna M. Rosenberg [see Vol. XII, p. 378C-D]; Munitions Board Chrmn. John D. Small. [See Vol. XII, p. 249H] . . . (As resignations flocked in in advance of the change of administrations, a White House memo warned each department chief to leave at least one key official who would be "authorized to act as head of the Department from noon on Jan. 20 [when Gen. Eisenhower would succeed Mr. Truman as President] until the new head of the department is confirmed . . . and takes the oath of office.")

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Dulles, Stassen to Europe. Pres.-elect Eisenhower Jan. 13 directed State Secy.-designate John Foster Dulles & Mutual Security Dir.-designate Harold E. Stassen to make a fact-finding trip to Europe shortly after his inauguration. They were told "to gather information on political trends there in relation to United States participation in NATO & in the economic assistance program." Dulles said they would not go "behind the [Iron] Curtain." [See pp. 4D, 1E; Vol. XII, 417H]

(U.S. Mutual Security Amb. William H. Draper Jr. conferred with Gen. Eisenhower in New York Jan. 10, then announced in Paris Jan. 13 that, on the President-elect's request, he would remain as U.S. special representative in Europe for several months.) [See Vol. XII, p. 345F]

Patronage Agreement. Pres.-elect Eisenhower promised Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (O.), Senate GOP Policy Com. Chrmn. William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Senate Republican Conference Chrmn. Eugene D. Millikin (Col.) in New York Jan. 12 that he would clear nearly all federal appointments with the Republican Senators of the states involved. Sole major exception would be postmaster appointments, in which he promised to follow the recommendations of Republican House members. The Senate GOP Policy Com. had sent the 3 Republican Senate leaders to New York to get the agreement following complaints by Taft & other Republican Senators that they had too little to say and Atty. Gen.-designate Herbert Brownell Jr. too much to say in making Eisenhower appointments. [See p. 4J]

Appointments. Pres.-elect Eisenhower Jan. 10 designated Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, 57, as State Undersecretary [see Vol. XII, pp. 352D, 330L-M] and Lloyd A. Mashburn, 55, as Labor Undersecretary [see Vol. XII, p. 413B]. Smith, director of the Central Intelligence Agency & ex-Amb. to Moscow, was to retire from the Army to take the civilian post. (CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther was revealed Jan. 13 to have urged Gen. Eisenhower to appoint a CIO man as Labor Undersecretary. Both Mashburn & Labor Secy.-designate Martin P. Durkin were AFL members.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 389C, 387P-388H]

Gen. Eisenhower named Harvard U. Pres. James Bryant Conant, 59, Jan. 12 as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. Conant was elected Harvard pres.-emeritus, effective Sept. 1, and put on leave. Conant had been offered the Germany post by Pres. Truman but had rejected it. [See Vol. XII, p. 319C]

The President-elect made 4 major designations Jan. 13: Commissioner of Internal Revenue—T. Coleman Andrews, 53, independent Richmond, Va. Democrat whose nomination was indorsed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.); Andrews, head of a CPA firm, was ex-president of the American Institute of Accountants. Deputy Postmaster General—Charles R. Hook Jr., 38, of Cleveland, Chesapeake & Ohio R.R. vice pres. & son of American Rolling Mill Co. Chrmn. Charles R. Hook. Gen. Counsel to the Treasury—Elbert Parr Tuttle, 55, Atlanta attorney, Georgia Republican state chairman & an Army Reserve brigadier general. Director of Operations (business manager) for White House internal organization (new post)—Roger Steffan, 59, Natl. City Bank of N. Y. vice pres., effective Feb. 1.

William H. Jackson, 51, of Princeton, N. J., a J. H. Whitney & Co. investment banker, confirmed Jan. 11 his designation as chairman of a projected commission to study cold-war psychological strategy. Jackson was formerly deputy director of the Central Intelligency Agency. [See Vol. X, p. 268A]

Cabinet Sessions. Pres.-elect Eisenhower met with his future Cabinet, other top officials of his incoming Administration and Vice Pres.-elect Richard M. Nixon at New York's Commodore Hotel Jan. 12 to review problems they would handle in office. The general held a 2d Cabinet session Jan. 13. All details of the discussions were kept secret. (The Senate Post Office Com. agreed unanimously Jan. 14 to recommend confirmation of Arthur E. Summerfield as Postmaster General as Senate committees rushed consideration of Eisenhower nominees in an effort to comply with the general's request that the Cabinet be confirmed on Inauguration Day. State Secy.-designate Dulles' confirmation was cleared by the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Jan. 15.) [See G this page; also p. 4G]

CONGRESS

Morse Loses Committee Seats. Sen. Wayne Morse (independent, Ore.) lost his seats on the important Senate Armed Services and Labor & Public Welfare Committees Jan. 13. The Senate, voting by written ballot for the first time in its history, agreed 81-7, to accept the Armed Services Com. appointments recommended by the 2 party caucuses. The vote was 46 R. & 35 D. vs. Morse, Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.) and Democrats Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Harley M Kilgore (W. Va.), Russell B. Long (La.) & Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.). Morse, who had insisted on the unprecedented written ballot for the first test, allowed the Senate to drop him from the Labor Com. by voice vote. His ousters resulted from his resignation from the Republican Party during the 1952 election campaign. Morse accused the Republicans of "terroristic" tactics to "compel

obedience & regularity." Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (O.) & other GOP Senate leaders denied that their action was "punishment." They said that committee seniority was a party matter and that Morse had lost his by quitting the party. They pointed out that the Republicans had only a one-seat edge in each committee; if that seat went to Morse, the GOP would lose the control to which it had a right. [See Vol. XII, p. 389B]

Senate Chairmen. Chairmen of the Senate's standing committees whose composition was approved by the Senate Jan. 13:

(All chairmen are Republicans)

Agriculture—Geo. David Aiken (Vt.)	Forgn. Relations—Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Appropriations—Styles Bridges (N.H.)	Interior & Insular Affairs—Hugh Butler (Neb.)
Armed Services—Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)	Interstate & Forgn. Commerce—Chas. Wm. Tobey (N.H.)
Banking & Currency—Homer Capehart (Ind.)	Judiciary—Wm. Langer (N.D.)
Dist. of Columbia—Francis Case (S.D.)	Labor & Public Welfare—H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)
Finance—Eugene Donald Millikin (Col.)	Post Office & Civil Service—Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Govt. Operations (formerly Expenditures in Exec. Depts.)—Jos. R. McCarthy (Wisc.)	Public Works—Edw. Martin (Pa.)
	Rules & Admin.—Wm. E. Jenner (Ind.)

Filibuster Curb Defeated. Republicans & Southern Democrats killed a new effort to curb Senate filibusters by joining Jan. 7 in a 70-21 vote (41 R. & 29 D. vs. 15 D., 5 R. & independent Morse) to table a motion calling for adoption of new rules. The resolution, introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) & 18 bipartisan backers, held in effect that the Senate was not a continuing body but that a new one came into existence with each new Congress. Senate rules would therefore die as each old Senate expired and new ones would have to be adopted by each new Senate. Senate Rules Com. Chrmn. Jenner (R., Ind.), opposing the Anderson move, promised Jan. 6 to sponsor a rule change that would make it easier to end filibusters. Majority Floor Leader Taft opposed Anderson's move, promised to back Jenner.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.) introduced Jan. 13 a measure to permit cloture (breaking of filibusters by limiting debate) by a majority of the full Senate membership—49 votes—and to repeal the rules under which no limitation can be made on debate on proposals to change Senate rules. [See Vol. XII, p. 280L]

Legislation. The first of hundreds of bills introduced in the House when Congress convened Jan. 3 was a proposal by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.), new chairman of the House Ways & Means Com., to cut income taxes in low & middle brackets by 11% effective July 1. Such a cut had been scheduled to start Jan. 7, 1954 [see p. 12B]. The 83d Congress passed its first bill Jan. 13—a measure giving all federal employes in the Washington area the day off on Inauguration Day (Jan. 20).

Among bills introduced: **Jan. 7**—Measure by Sen. Guy Cordon (R., Ore.) & 13 other Senators to grant statehood to Hawaii; measures by Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) & 14 other Senators to make both Hawaii & Alaska states [see Vol. XII, p. 232L-M]; proposed Constitutional amendment by Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) to bar treaties which would abridge the Bill of Rights or give a foreign or international body the right to adjudicate rights of U.S. citizens (as some people feared might be done in the case of the UN or a world government). . . . **Jan. 9**—Measure by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.) & 39 other Senators giving the states title to submerged lands off their coasts [see Vol. XII, p. 336B]; bill by Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (R., Kan.) to outlaw the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in elections for national officers (Presidents, Congressmen); proposed Constitutional amendment by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) & Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D., Fla.) to let the President veto specific items in appropriations bills instead of being required to approve or reject the entire bill. . . . **Jan. 13**—8 civil rights bills by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) & 7 other Senators to make lynching a federal crime, improve the Justice Dept.'s civil rights unit, punish discrimination in interstate passenger transportation and set up a 14-member joint Congressional committee to study civil rights and recommend new laws. [See Vol. XII, p. 232N]

Malone Victory Upheld. The Senate Elections Subcom. under outgoing Chrmn. Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.) rejected Jan. 8 Thomas B. Mechling's charges of irregularities in the Nov. 1952 Nevada Senatorial election, which Mechling lost to Sen. George W. Malone (R.). [See Vol. XII, pp. 361H, 345C]

GENERAL

Rosenberg Executions Stayed. Fed. Dist. Judge Irving R. Kaufman in New York Jan. 5 gave Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, atomic spies under death sentence, a stay of execution to let them appeal to the President for clemency. U.S. Marshall William A. Carroll Jan. 4 had scheduled their executions for Jan. 14 after Kaufman had refused judicial clemency Jan. 2. The Presidential appeal was filed with the Justice Dept. Jan. 10.

Communists throughout the world had been using the Rosenberg case as the basis of a propaganda campaign accusing the U.S. of official anti-Semitism. Official & unofficial U.S. spokesmen replied that the Rosenberg's were convicted in a fair trial in which both the judge & the prosecutor were Jews. They contrasted this with such "overt" Soviet anti-Semitism as the recent Czech purge trial & the current Russian charges against a group of Jewish doctors. [See p. 9B-E]

Communists were accused of sponsoring the clemency appeals for the Rosenbergs, but many non-Communists also urged clemency. Among them: Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Harold C. Urey, a group of 1,500 Christian clergymen. [See Vol. XII, p. 421N]

Strikes. Philadelphia's bus, trolley, subway & elevated lines were paralyzed Jan. 14 by a strike of 9,600 members of the CIO Transport Workers Union. They demanded reduction of the 48-hr. work week to 40 hours with no pay loss (equivalent to a 32¢ hourly raise). They rejected compromise terms agreed to by their union representatives & the Philadelphia Transportation Co. TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill denounced their action as "anarchy," a "wildcat strike" by a "howling mob." (8,200 TWU members struck 8 privately-owned New York City bus companies for a 40-hr. week Jan. 1.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 145B, 73B] . . . The Port of Philadelphia's dry cargo facilities were tied up Jan. 7 by a strike of 450 members of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. employed as waterfront railroad carloaders. The Fed. Mediation Service interceded Jan. 8, and the walkout was settled Jan. 12 by agreement on a 27¢-an-hr. raise in the $1.60 hourly scale. [See Vol. XII, pp. 413F, 337E] . . . Baltimore shut 107 of its 174 elementary & high schools Jan. 5 after a Jan. 1 strike of 3,000 school janitors, garbage collectors & other city laborers left the schools without heat. The strike was called by the AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters. The city began using commercial television stations Jan. 6 to bring lessons into the homes of 80,000 children affected by the school shut-down. [See Vol. XII, pp. 337F, 145B, 48J]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Raw Materials. Leaders in production of basic raw materials, reported Jan. 6 in a N.Y. *Times* survey of world output based on UN Statistical Office data (Russia not included because of absence of current information):

Nation	Period	1952*	Up or Down From 1951
NATURAL RUBBER			
Indonesia	Jan.-Aug.	503.4	— 12%
Malaya	Jan.-Sept.	435.0	— 6%
Thailand†	Jan.-Sept.	74.7	— 14%
Ceylon	Jan.-Sept.	67.0	— 11%
Indo-China	Jan.-Aug.	34.5	+ 17%
COAL[1]			
U.S.**	Jan.-Oct.	375,638	— 13%
U.K.‡	Jan.-Oct.	188,296	+ 1%
W. Germ.	Jan.-Sept.	91,669	+ 4%
Poland	Jan.-July	42,160	+ 3%
France	Jan.-Sept.	41,076	+ 5%
Japan	Jan.-Aug.	32,094	+ 16%
CRUDE PETROLEUM			
U.S.	Jan.-Sept.	231,465	+ 1%
Venezuela	Jan.-Sept.	70,979	+ 8%
Saudi Arab.	Jan.-Nov.	37,634	+ 11%
Kuwait	Jan.-Aug.	25,051	+ 49%
Iraq	Jan.-Oct.	13,913	+101%
Iran	Jan.-Aug.	1,091	— 93%
IRON ORE			
U.S.	Jan.-Sept.	70,093	— 27%
France	Jan.-Sept.	30,124	+ 17%
U.K.	Jan.-Oct.	13,722	+ 8%
Sweden	Jan.-Sept.	13,037	+ 8%
W. Germ.	Jan.-Sept.	11,328	+ 19%
Chile	Jan.-July	1,361	— 26%
TIN CONCENTRATES			
Malaya	Jan.-Sept.	42.97	0%
Bolivia[2]	Jan.-Aug.	22.70	0%
Indonesia	Jan.-Sept.	26.08	+ 13%
Bel. Congo	Jan.-Sept.	9.78	+ 1%
Thailand	Jan.-Oct.	7.71	— 4%
Portugal	Jan.-Aug.	1.42	+ 48%
Burma	Jan.-Aug.	0.89	+ 37%

Nation	Period	1952*	Up or Down From '51
PIG IRON (Inc. Ferro-Alloys)			
U.S.	Jan.-Sept.	38,749	—20%
W. Germ.	Jan.-Oct.	10,661	+21%
U.K.	Jan.-Oct.	9,016	+10%
France	Jan.-Sept.	7,201	+12%
Belgium	Jan.-Sept.	3,558	— 1%
STEEL			
U.S.	Jan.-Oct.	67,140	—15%
U.K.	Jan.-Oct.	13,688	+ 2%
W. Germ.	Jan.-Oct.	13,104	+17%
France	Jan.-Sept.	7,981	+11%
Japan	Jan.-Aug.	4,722	+10%
COPPER (Primary Smelter)			
U.S.	Jan.-Oct.	728.1	0%
Chile	Jan.-July	211.1	+ 7%
N. Rhodes.	Jan.-Sept.	223.4	— 1%
Canada	Jan.-Sept.	146.7	—13%
Bel. Congo	Jan.-July	116.8	+ 4%
W. Germ.	Jan.-Sept.	105.9	+ 1%
Japan	Jan.-Aug.	32.4	+20%
ZINC (Primary Smelter)			
U.S.	Jan.-Aug.	553.2	+ 3%
Canada	Jan.-Sept.	153.2	+ 5%
Mexico[3]	Jan.-July	121.8	+39%
W. Germ.	Jan.-Sept.	110.9	+ 7%
Belgium[4]	Jan.-June	96.2	— 5%
LEAD (Primary Smelter)			
U.S.	Jan.-Oct.	394.0	+ 5%
Australia	Jan.-Sept.	149.6	— 1%
Mexico[5]	Jan.-July	146.2	+ 9%
Canada	Jan.-Aug.	101.4	+ 4%
W. Germ.	Jan.-Sept.	65.9	+17%

[See Vol. XII, p. 159J; XI, 16A-B]

*Unit: 1,000 metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lb.) **Including a small amount of lignite †Net exports ‡Excluding Northern Ireland [1]Excluding lignite; data not available for China & Czechoslovakia (Czech output in first half of 1952 estimated at 6% above corresponding 1951 period) [2]Exports [3]Zinc content of ores [4]Including secondary production [5]Lead content of ores.

World mineral resources reported by the UN Jan. 6: enough iron ore to make 84 billion net tons and to last 825 years at current rate of consumption (about 47% of actual iron reserves & 59% of potential reserves found in the Western Hemisphere);

1.1 billion tons of manganese ore, enough for 250 years (5% found in the Western Hemisphere); 6,600,000 tons of recoverable tin in known reserves, enough for about 38 years at current usage (about 8% in the Western Hemisphere); enough chromite to last 47 years; enough tungsten for 125 years.

1952 U.S. AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTION

(Reported by Automotive News Jan. 5; see Vol. XII, p. 10M)

Type	1952	1951	Total cars & trucks	1952	1951
Pass. cars	4,336,477	5,332,665	U.S.	5,554,033	6,748,774
Trucks	1,217,556	*1,416,109	(Canada)	(424,169)	(405,427)

Passenger car output during 1952 (by maker):

Gen. Motors (total)	1,795,783	Ford (total)	1,005,000
Buick	320,837	Ford	777,538
Cadillac	96,152	Lincoln	32,033
Chevrolet	877,697	Mercury	195,429
Oldsmobile	227,975	Crosley	1,491
Pontiac	273,122	Hudson	74,462
Chrysler (total)	952,086	Kaiser-Frazer	75,414
Chrysler	120,761	Nash	151,975
DeSoto	97,481	Packard	62,847
Dodge	259,378	Studebaker	161,533
Plymouth	474,466	Willys-Overland	55,886

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Jan. 10

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$23,137,000,000	$23,186,000,000	$22,772,000,000
Currency circulation	$30,153,000,000	$30,424,000,000	$28,800,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$23,201,000,000	$23,308,000,000	$21,419,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,649,575,863	$8,763,973,196	$8,285,232,670
England note circulation (£)	1,502,034,000	1,525,462,000	1,395,786,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,844,749	7,400,202	8,331,010
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	152.86	154.17	146.37
Bond sales	$19,595,200	$12,644,000	$14,314,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.01	99.25	97.83
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	133,600	90,714	85,630
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,515,950	6,594,200	6,186,700
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]6,250,000	10,210,000	7,906,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,713,155,000	7,549,730,000	7,148,620,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]563,085	520,671	612,780
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**Nov. 1952** [c]233	**Oct. 1952** [c]229	**Nov. 1951** 219
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.727/8	$2.723/4	$2.853/4
Corn (bu.)	$1.881/8	$1.871/2	$2.193/8
Cotton (lb.)	$.3275	$.3375	$.4335
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.23	$6.16	$6.61
Consumers' index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	**Nov. 15, 1952** 191.1	**Oct. 15, 1952** 190.9	**Nov. 15, 1951** 188.6
Foods	232.3	232.4	231.4
Apparel	201.3	202.1	207.6
Rent	143.9	143.0	138.9
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [d]109.7	**Last Week** 109.6	**Year Ago** 113.2
BUSINESS:			
Personal incomes (annual rate)§	**Nov. 1952** [f]$276,100	**Oct. 1952** [f]$276,100	**Nov. 1951** [f]$260,900
New incorporations‡	6,761	8,223	6,289
Mfrs.' inventories§	[f]$43,100	[f]$42,900	[f]$42,300
Mfrs.' sales§	[f]$23,900	[f]$26,500	[f]$22,400
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [b]82	**Last Week** 146	**Year Ago** 78
Failures (Dec. 31)‡	89	95	126

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Dec. 31, 1952 [b]Jan. 3 [c]Dec. 27, 1952 [d]Jan. 6 [e]Adjusted, postwar record [f]In millions

EDUCATION & RELIGION

New Cardinals Invested. Pope Pius XII Jan. 12 elevated 24 Roman Catholic prelates to the Sacred College of Cardinals [for names see Vol. XII, pp. 427E, 387B-C]. 22 of the new Cardinals participated in the Vatican rites. Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac of Yugoslavia & Stefan Cardinal Wyszinski of Poland did not attend, apparently for fear they would not be readmitted to their countries. In a telegram to the Vatican Jan. 8 Wyszinski said he could get an exit visa but gave no reason for his decision not to go to Rome. A Yugoslav Govt. official in New York said Jan. 11 that Stepinac had not applied for permission to leave Yugoslavia. [See p. 10A-B; Vol. XII, 399F-G]

Creation of 24 new Cardinals raised membership in the College to its plenum (maximum) of 70, of whom 26 are Italian, 4 American. One American among the new cardinals: James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, 66, archbishop of Los Angeles, first American cardinal in an Archdiocese west of St. Louis. (He gave up a stock broker's career to become a priest, served as Auxiliary Bishop of New York, formed 20 new parishes and built 10 major schools, over 80 new parochial schools during the past 5 years in the Los Angeles Archdiocese.) [See Vol. XI, p. 399B]

Pope Pius Jan. 10 relaxed the Catholic Church's rules on the Eucharistic Fast and authorized the granting of permission for the celebration of mass in the late afternoon & evening. Under the new rules, laymen & clergy alike, in specified instances, may take non-alcoholic beverages up to one hour before morning mass or communion and, if imparting or taking communion after 4 p.m. may have a normal meal at least 3 hours before the beginning of the rite. . . . **1,105 foreign Catholic** missionaries were expelled from Communist China in 1952, leaving 723 foreign missionaries, including 200 nuns, in China, the Vatican news agency Fides reported Jan. 10. [See p. 7G] . . . **Protestant evangelist** Lido Petrini, 31, an Italian soldier, was fined 5,000 lire (about $12.80) and given a suspended 15-day jail sentence Jan. 8 after he was convicted in Alessandria of holding an unauthorized religious meeting. The Church of Christ appealed the verdict. [See Vol. XII, p. 364G] . . . **Amer. Friends** (Quakers) Com. on Natl. Legislation, in a policy statement for 1953, said Jan. 10 that the U.S. must take positive steps to reduce the danger of 4 "sparks" that could touch off a 3d world war: (1) the "suicidal arms race," (2) immigration & tariff barriers, (3) political tension in the Near East, Far East & central European countries & (4) the revolt of many people of these nations against their "2d-class underprivileged status." [See Vol. XII, p. 16L] . . . **Amer. Jewish Archives** of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion announced Jan. 10 it had obtained, classified and filed one of the world's largest collections of Americana about Jews. . . . **World Council of Churches** admitted to membership Jan. 8: Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, Anglican Church of the Province of West Africa, Presbyterian Church of the African Gold Coast. [See Vol. XII, p. 291G-H]

OBITUARIES

William R. Basset, 69, industrialist, writer of popular magazine articles on business; Jan. 9 on train near New York.

Arthur A. Batts, 68, ex-pres. & board chrmn. of Carborundum Co.; Jan. 8 in Clearwater, Fla.

Adm. Sir Hugh Binney, 69, Gov. of Tasmania 1945-51; death announced Jan. 10 in Coggeshall, Eng.

Walter Dabney Blair, 75, architect; Jan. 11, Cobb Lane, N.Y.

Asa Candler Jr., 72, son & onetime business aide of Coca-Cola Co. founder, realtor; Jan. 11 in Atlanta.

Douglas Chandor, 55, English-born American portrait painter of notables (first to paint Elizabeth II as Queen); Jan. 13, Weatherford, Tex. of cerebral hemorrhage. [See Vol. VI, p. 144P]

Dr. Claude C. Coleman, 73, neurosurgeon, a leader in organizing Blue Cross hospitalization plan; Jan. 9, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Anna Farwell de Koven, 92, author (*Life & Letters of John Paul Jones, Women in Cycles of Culture,* others), widow of composer Reginald de Koven; Jan. 12, Northeast Harbor, Me.

Frank (Biffo) De Lorenzo, 39, Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. official under indictment on charges of giving false testimony in grand jury probe of Jersey City waterfront racketeering; Jan. 7 in Jersey City of heart ailment. [See Vol. XII, 413H]

Lee Dixon, 42, singer & dancer; Jan. 8 in New York.

Henry T. Ewald, 67, co-founder & board chrmn. of Campbell-Ewald, Detroit agency that pioneered in automobile advertising; Jan. 9 in Detroit of heart attack.

Msgr. Frederico Fioretti, 71, head of Vatican Press Office, canon of St. Peter's; Jan. 9 in Rome of injuries sustained when struck by automoble Jan. 3.

Martin M. Foss, 74, pres. of McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1927-44; Jan. 13 in New York.

Mrs. Roberta Waugh Fulbright, 78, *Northwest Arkansas Times* publisher, former head of numerous business firms, mother of Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.); Jan. 11, Fayetteville, Ark.

Edward Beach Gallaher, 79, pioneer auto maker (Keystone Motorette, Searchmont), abrasives mfr.; Jan. 9, Norwalk, Conn.

Lawrence F. Hurley, 55, *Nation's Business* ed.; Jan. 11, Washn.

H. Gordon Jennings, 56, winner of 5 Academy Awards for movie sound effects; Jan. 11 in Hollywood.

Rev. Dr. William Caldwell Johnston, 84, ex-supt. of Presbyterian missions in Africa, discoverer of Chicago Zoo's famous gorilla Bushman [see Vol. XI, p. 12P]; Jan. 7, Washington, Pa.

Rosalie M. Jonas, 91, poet, promoter of welfare projects for Negro children in Harlem (N.Y.); Jan. 4, Covington, La.

Noah Jordania, 84, Pres. of Georgian republic 1918-21 (exiled since Soviet invasion & annexation of state in 1921, head of Georgian Govt.-in-exile); Jan. 11 in Paris.

Jerome Keogh, 80, 5 times world pocket billiards champion between 1897 & 1910; Jan. 12 in Binghamton, N.Y. of cancer.

Sydney Henry Logan, 71, ex-pres. & chrmn. of Canadian Bank of Commerce; Jan. 9 in Toronto.

Walter L. Maxson, 60, of Duluth, Minn., mining & metallurgical researcher; Jan. 7 in Bellingham, Wash.

Dr. Charles E. Merriam, 78, ex-Chicago U. political scientist, Chicago political reformer, ex-pres. of Amer. Political Science Assn.; Jan. 8 in Rockville, Md.

Prof. Jerome Michael, 63, expert on law & crime detection, Columbia U. law prof.; Jan. 11 in New York (heart attack).

Peter Molyneaux, 70, publisher of conservative *Southern Weekly*; Jan. 9 in Dallas, Tex. of cancer.

Albert Voorhis Moore, 72, pres. of Moore-McCormack steamship line; Jan. 8 in New York of heart attack.

Dr. Ralph Westwood Moore, 46, headmaster of Harrow School; Jan. 10 in Harrow, Eng.

Joyce O'Hara, near 60, exec. vice pres. of Motion Picture Assn. of Amer.; Jan. 9 in New York.

Dr. Eugene Perry Roberts, 85, Negro physician; Jan. 9, N.Y.

Otto Schnering, 61, founder-pres. of Curtiss Candy Co., pioneer in marketing 5¢ candy bars; Jan. 11 in Cary, Ill.

Morton L. Schwartz, financier, retired racehorse owner whose Bold Venture won 1936 Ky. Derby & Preakness; Jan. 11, N.Y.

Jerry Smith, 79, watchmaker; Jan. 10 in Richmond Hill, Ont.

Dr. Edward Sydney Woods, 75, Anglican Bishop of Lichfield; Jan. 11 in Lichfield, Eng.

SPORTS

College Football. The free-substitution rule permitting use of the "2 platoon" system in football (separate offensive & defensive squads) was revoked for colleges Jan. 14 by a unanimous vote of the Football Rules Com. following the Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. convention in Washington. Most colleges favored the action in order to reduce football costs by operating with smaller squads & fewer coaches.

The NCAA convention Jan. 5-10 had recommended abolition of the 2-platoon system but retention of health features of the free-substitution rule. The convention also: granted the NCAA Council power to take disciplinary action (short of suspension from the NCAA) against schools violating the intercollegiate athletic code of ethics; voted to continue "supervised" televising of college football games for another year; approved 20 spring football practice sessions in 36 days, 20 spring basketball sessions in 30 days for an NCAA school; elected Dean A. B. Moore of the U. of Alabama Graduate School as NCAA president to succeed H. C. Willett of USC. (Don Faurot of Missouri was chosen Jan. 9 to succeed Carl Snavely as head of the Amer. Football Coaches Assn.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 408F-G, 356C-D, 20D]

Pro Football. The Natl. Football League replaced Dallas by granting a franchise to Baltimore Jan. 11. Baltimore owners: Carroll Rosenbloom, Thomas Mullan, William F. Hilgenberg, Zanvyl Krieger, Bruce Livie. Keith Molesworth, Pittsburgh backfield coach, was named head coach of the new Baltimore Colts Jan. 12. [See Vol. XII, p. 396L]

AP All-Pro team announced Jan. 9:

OFFENSIVE	DEFENSIVE
Ends—Cloyce Box, Detroit; Gordon Soltau, San Francisco	Ends—Len Ford, Cleve.; P. Pihos, Phila.
Tackles—George Connor, Chi. Bears; Leo Nomellini, San Francisco	Tackles — Arnie Weinmeister, N.Y.; Thurman McGraw, Detroit
Guards—Lou Creekmur, Detroit; Lou Groza, Cleveland	Guards—Stan West, L.A.; B. Willis, Cleve.
Center—Frank Gatski, Cleveland	Linebackers—Chuck Bednarik, Phila.; Jerry Shipkey, Pittsburgh
Backs—Bobby Layne, Det.; Hugh McElhenny, San Fran.; Eddie Price, N.Y. Giants; Dan Towler, Los Angeles	Halfbacks—Jack Christiansen, Detroit; Ollie Matson, Chi. Cards
	Safety—Emlen Tunnell, N.Y.

[See Vol. XI, p. 416E-F]

NFL Pro Bowl game in Los Angeles Jan. 10: Natl. Conf. 27, Amer. Conf. 7. [See Vol. XII, p. 20E-F]

Baseball. NL stars signed to 1953 contracts & their estimated salaries: Brooklyn pitcher Preacher Roe, $26,000, Jan. 10; Brooklyn infielders Jackie Robinson, $40,000, & Peewee Reese, $35,000, and Brooklyn catcher Roy Campanella, $25,000, all Jan. 12; N.Y. Giant pitcher Sal Maglie, $35,000, Jan. 12. [See Vol. XII, pp. 324E-G, 315G-K, 20B-C]

Boxing. The Natl. Boxing Assn. & the N.Y. State Athletic Comm. (not a NBA member) agreed Jan. 10 to work together in "all matters affecting the best interests of boxing." [See Vol. XII, p. 416H-J] . . . FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover rejected an offer of a 10-year contract at $100,000 a year as Intl. Boxing Club chairman, IBC announced Jan. 11. [See Vol. XII, p. 380B]

Bridge. World championship (Bermuda Bowl) bridge tourney in New York: won Jan. 10 for the 3d successive year by U.S. team of Howard Schenken, Samuel Stayman, B. Jay Becker, Theodore Lightner & George Rapee, all of New York, and John R. Crawford of Philadelphia. [See Vol. XI, p. 376D-E]

Golf. $10,000 Bing Crosby tournament at Pebble Beach, Calif.: won Jan. 11 by Lloyd Mangrum of Niles, Ill. for $2,000. [See Vol. XII, pp. 180E, 20E-F] . . . Mrs. Jacqueline Pung, 28, of Honolulu, U.S. women's amateur champion, turned professional Jan. 8. [See Vol. XII, p. 284G]

Track. Metropolitan AAU senior indoor meet in New York Jan. 10: Horace Ashenfelter won the mile run in 4 min. 18.1 sec. and the 3-mi. race in 14:21.1. [See Vol. XII, pp. 428G, 20F] . . . *Washington Evening Star* games Jan. 10: Fred Dwyer of Villanova won the mile race in 4 min. 19.4 sec.; Charley Capozzoli of Georgetown won the 2-mi. run in 9 min. 17 sec. [See Vol. XII, pp. 384J, 244B, 20F]

MISCELLANEOUS

Ship Disasters. 244 persons were reported drowned when the 146-ton South Korean passenger ship *Chang Tyong-Ho* was upset in rough seas off Pusan and sank Jan. 9. Capt. Ha Ryang Moh, 2 crewmen & 4 passengers survived by swimming to a nearby island. [See p. 2K] . . . 8 of 41 crewmen of the Swedish tanker *Avanti* were reported lost when the ship broke up during a gale off Okinawa Jan. 8 . . . 114 passengers & 119 crew members of the Dutch liner *Klipfontein*, which sank Jan. 8 off Mozambique (E. Africa), were reported rescued by the British liner *Bloemfontein Castle*. [See p. 8M]

Plane Crashes. 40 occupants of an Army-chartered C-46 transport enroute from Seattle to Ft. Jackson, S.C. were killed when it crashed Jan. 7 in the Wasatch Mtns. near Logan, Utah, it was confirmed when the wreckage was found Jan. 12. All 12 crew members were killed Jan. 13 when an AF B-50 bomber crashed & exploded near Gridley, Calif. (The House Armed Services Com. completed hearings Jan. 13 on recent military plane crashes. Chairman Dewey Short [R., Mo.] said the AF had a "pretty good record" for safety and there was no necessity to prohibit servicemen from hitch-hiking on military planes. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg told the committee there were 1,214 AF fatalities last year from plane accidents, including accidental crashes during military missions, for the best safety record ever compiled by the AF. Deaths of AF "passengers" the past 2 years were said to total 607.) [See p. 8M; Vol. XII, 428K-L, 392N]

Storms. Snow, sleet & freezing rain in states of the U.S. eastern seaboard, midwest & north-central areas were blamed for at least 40 deaths due to accidents, overexertion & other storm-connected causes Jan. 8-10. Icing caused extensive destruction of communications lines in New England & New York.

NEW BOOKS

ANNAPURNA: First conquest of an 8,000-meter peak (26,493 feet), by Maurice Herzog. Tr. from French by Nea Morin & Jeanet Adam Smith. Maps & photos by Marcel Ichac. 1950 expedition up Himalayan peak, highest ever climbed by man. Jan. 14. (Dutton, 316 pp., $5)†

CHARLES DICKENS: His Tragedy & Triumph, by Edgar Johnson. Biography of novelist. BOMC Jan. choice. Jan. 9. (Simon & Schuster, 2 vols., 1,158 pp., $10)†

DÉSIRÉE, by Annemarie Selinko. Historical novel of Napoleon's one-time fiancée, wife of French Gen. Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden. Lit. Guild Feb. choice. Jan. 14. (Morrow, 594 pp., $4.50)*

THE LITTLE MADELEINE: The Autobiography of a Young French Girl, by Mrs. Robert Henrey. Life of Parisian poor. Jan. 12. (Dutton, 450 pp., $4)†

LOVE FOR LYDIA, by H. E. Bates. Romance in English Midlands. Jan. 15. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 344 pp., $3.50)*

THE NEXT MILLION YEARS, by Charles Galton Darwin. Mankind's future predicted by British physicist. Jan. 12. (Doubleday, 210 pp., $2.75)†

ROOSEVELT AND THE WARM SPRINGS STORY, by Turnley Walker. History of polio center by former patient. Jan. 12. (Wyn, 311 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction